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Germanies to Double Sum Offered Allies; Will Rebuild Ruins

New Proposals Said to Provide for Payment of Hundred Billion Marks in Only 30-Year Period

Britain Optimistic Over Settlement

Session of Supreme Council
Hastily Called to
Discuss Berlin Proffer

By Arthur S. Draper
From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, March 6.—When the
Allied ultimatum to Germany to
yield or be punished expires to-mor-
row noon Dr. Walter Simons, Ger-
man Foreign Minister, will present
to the Supreme Council a new pro-
posal. Under it Germany will offer
to pay the Allies double the amount
of reparations that the Entente
premiers refused last Tuesday, or about
100,000,000,000 gold marks.

The Allied demand drawn up at
Paris last month was for 226,000,000,000
marks. The first German offer
was 50,000,000,000 marks, but
deductions from this, amounting to
20,000,000,000 marks, were insisted
upon as credit for payments already
made.

Although Berlin dispatches say that
the German government is obdurate
and unyielding, there is reason to believe
that Dr. Simons has instructions to
yield much more than he did at last
week's conference.

New German Proposals

It is understood that the new Ger-
man proposals will suggest:
That Germany be permitted to pay
part of her debts by building a large
number of concrete houses in stand-
ardized parts for use in the devastat-
ed parts of France and Belgium.
These would be built in Germany and
shipped to France, where they would
be put together by a comparatively
small body of German workmen.
This would obviate the presence of
large groups of German workmen on
French soil.

That an alternate scheme be sub-
stituted for the 12 per cent tax on
exports proposed by the Allied pre-
miers. Dr. Simons will suggest that
the tax, instead of being on exports,
be levied on the trade balance—i. e.,
on the difference between the value
of German exports and imports, or on
some other index figure which could
be decided upon in future consulta-
tion between Allied and German eco-
nomic experts. As German exports
increase the amount reverting to the
reparations fund will increase.

That the amount of the first few
annual payments be reduced and these
be increased gradually as Germany
recovers.

That the war bill shall be com-
pletely paid in not more than thirty
years instead of forty-two, as the
Allied premiers had proposed.

Unsatisfactory to French

Whether the new German offer will
be accepted by the Allies as a basis of
negotiation is problematical. To the
French it is decidedly unsatisfactory,
and the Paris delegates have fully ex-
pressed their dissatisfaction. The
Allied armies will take up their ad-
vance across the Rhine. The British
are more optimistic, hoping that Lloyd
George in his role of mediator that
he enjoys filling so much, can bring
both sides into line.

If the Allies refuse to entertain
these new proposals the German dele-
gation will return to Berlin and the
Allied military leaders will take
charge. There are some who hope this
will prove to be the case, but their
number is smaller than it was a short
time ago. There is no more to be
too much at stake to resort to mili-
tary means without exhausting every
possibility of an agreement through
negotiation. That is the view pre-
sented by two of the government's
strongest supporters in the Sunday
press.

Probably the one feature of Dr.
Simons' reply which will be the most
unsatisfactory to the Allies will be
(Continued on page four)

Mathelda Steindel Ends Life in Lake at Chicago

Pianist Whose Husband Faced
Disloyalty Charges Is Victim
of Nervous Collapse

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
CHICAGO, March 6.—The body of
Mrs. Mathelda Steindel, noted pianist
and wife of Bruno Steindel, world-
famous cellist, was taken from Lake
Michigan to-day.

Mrs. Steindel had been suffering
from a nervous collapse, brought on
chiefly, her relatives say, by charges
made during the war that she and her
husband were in sympathy with the
enemy. Three years ago the loyalty
of herself and her husband was ques-
tioned. Mr. Steindel was compelled to
resign as principal cellist of the Chi-
cago Symphony Orchestra, a position
he had held for twenty-seven years.

The illness of Mrs. Steindel dates
from that time. Her mental condition
was aggravated by worry over her
daughter, who, thirteen years ago, the
victim of a mysterious malady, who has
been confined to her bed for years.

Bruno Steindel, who refused to re-
join the Chicago Symphony Orchestra
after he was exonerated by the dis-
loyalty charges, is now on tour with
the Chicago Opera Company.

NEARBOARD FLORIDA LIMITED—Train
to Lake. No extra fare. Through sleepers all
grades. East and West Coast. Reser-
vations and tickets at 120 West 42d St.,
New York. Tel. Mad. 5-1175.

German Cabinet Sends New Orders to Envoys

BERLIN, March 6.—It is semi-
officially announced that, after
having received a report from the
German delegates to the
Reparations Conference in Lon-
don, two cabinet meetings were
held Sunday. Between these
meetings there was a conference
with the experts.

As a result of the deliberations
instructions were sent to the
German delegation for use in
Monday's negotiations.

Legion Appeals To Harding on Rhine Meeting

Denounces Hylan in Reso- lution Asking That Further German Propaganda Be Prohibited

City Posts to Act Today Will Again Demand Re- moval of Mayor and Res- ignation of Col. Anderson

Mayor Hylan's refusal to prevent the
holding of the "Horror of the Rhine"
mass meeting in Madison Square Gar-
den last Monday night, which has al-
ready resulted in New York's largest
two American Legion posts demanding
that Governor Miller remove him from
office, has been called to the attention
of President Harding.

In what is believed to be the first
official communication from the Ameri-
can Legion to the new President, Mayor
Hylan's attitude and failure to take
action are bitterly condemned. The
communication, in the form of resolu-
tions unanimously adopted by the
Kings County executive committee of
the American Legion and representing
16,000 ex-service men, was dispatched
to President Harding and Governor
Miller yesterday. The communication
follows:

"Resolved, That the executive com-
mittee of the American Legion of
Kings County, representing 16,000 ex-
service men, vigorously protest against
and express disapproval of the meeting
held in Madison Square Garden on
February 28 by German sympathizers.

Attack on Allies

"The meeting was called for the
avowed purpose of attacking our allies
and giving aid and comfort to a coun-
try with which we are still at war, and
at which meeting the responsible offi-
cials of the government of the United
States were publicly attacked in a
scandalous and disgraceful manner and
which meeting was so repugnant to the
sentiment of the loyal citizens of the
municipality that extraordinary police
protection was required to prevent its
dispersion by an outraged population.

"And it is further resolved that the
action of the Mayor of the City of New
York in permitting the holding of such
a meeting without interference or ob-
jection is unqualifiedly condemned.

"And it is further resolved that the
American Legion of Kings County is
emphatically opposed to public authori-
ties permitting any further meetings of
this character being held in New York
City.

Drastic Action To-day

"The communication is signed by the
executive committee of the County
Chapter of the Legion and by its secre-
tary, Harry Ehrenburg.

Drastic action is predicted for to-
day, when the majority of American
Legion posts of the city are expected
to meet to adopt resolutions and take
action against Mayor Hylan and Lieu-
tenant Colonel Alexander E. Anderson,
Legion commander of the 69th Regi-
mental Post, who was one of the prin-
cipal speakers at the "Rhine" meeting.

Many Legion leaders said yesterday
that meetings had been called for this
afternoon and to-night following the
adoption of resolutions by the Rich-
mond Post and the Manhattan
Naval Post, in which Mayor Hylan's
movil was demanded, and in which
Colonel Anderson's resignation from
the Legion was also demanded. An-
other meeting of the county execu-
tive committee to take action individually
against Colonel Anderson, it was said
last night, will more than likely be
called some time early this week.

A complete investigation of the
Rhine meeting is now under way by
the Legion, according to statements
made yesterday by Harold M. Schwab.
(Continued on next page)

Coney's Hot Dogs Frisky As Mercury Goes to 63

25,000 Visit Island, With Ther- mometer 29 Degrees Above March 6 Average

The mercury in the local Weather
Bureau's thermometer registered 63
degrees at 7 p. m. yesterday, and a lot
of people who wore their winter over-
coats and under things were ready to swear
that it could have gone higher without
lying.

Last year the highest the mercury
got on March 6 was 22 degrees. The
average for the day for the last thirty-
three years is 34 degrees. The average
temperature yesterday was 62 degrees.
The warmest March 6 on record was in
1894, when the mercury reached 67 de-
grees.

Although not a record breaker, it
was warm enough yesterday for about
25,000 persons to visit Coney Island.
There was not much bathing, but hot
dogs crawling from their winter quar-
ters and frisked about and the carrou-
sels and dance halls that were open did
a good business.

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements

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MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1921
* * * * *

Rebel Guns Are Trained On Petrograd

Railway Service From the Capital to Oranienbaum Is Discontinued; Latter City Is Fired Upon

Reds Are in Panic; Commissars Flee

Sailors Demand Expul- sion of Avoroff and Ex- ecution of Zinovieff

LONDON, March 6.—Confirmation of
reports that Russian revolutionaries
have taken possession of Kronstadt,
the fortress and seaport at the head of
the Gulf of Finland, near Petrograd,
is given in the most recent advices re-
ceived in Copenhagen by way of Hel-
singsfors, says the Copenhagen corre-
spondent of The Exchange Telegraph to-
day. The revolutionaries have made
Kronstadt the center of their
organization, the correspondent as-
serts.

"The rebels have trained the guns
of the warship Petropavlovsk on
Petrograd," the correspondent contin-
ues, "and have sent the icebreaker
Jermak to Oranienbaum, on the Gulf
of Finland, opposite Kronstadt. The
authorities have suspended the Petro-
grad-Oranienbaum rail service.

Send Envoys to Petrograd

"The revolting sailors sent dele-
gates to Petrograd. It is not certain
whether to negotiate with the Soviet
officials or to confer with fellow revo-
lutionists.

"Moscow reports say the Bolshevik
overthrow of the reds here with the
most sanguinary terrorism." Sol-
diers and sailors from Kronstadt,
says a dispatch to the London Times
from Riga, attacked Oranienbaum Fri-
day across the ice, but were repulsed
by the batteries there. Four ships
fired on Oranienbaum. The sailors
have sent a message to Petrograd, de-
manding the expulsion of General
Avoroff, the dictator in Petrograd, and
the execution of M. Zinovieff, the Gov-
ernor of Petrograd.

The Herald, the Labor organ, to-day
printed an interview with Leonid Kra-
ssin, who has returned to London with
amendments to the proposed Russo-
British trade agreement. Kraassin is
reported to have said that, according to
his latest information, "All is quiet in
Moscow and Petrograd. The only real
trouble is in Kronstadt, but this is
quite unimportant."

The newspaper also prints the follow-
ing telegram from Moscow corre-
spondent under date of March 5: "The
Kozlovsky affair presents no serious
features. Lehine, speaking before the
Soviet to-day, said: 'Only one
shot has been fired in Petrograd. We
have lived through far more serious
crises than this.'"

PARIS, March 6.—The one-time Rus- sian Premier, Alexander Kerensky, has received a dispatch from well informed members of his party fully confirming the accounts already published of the trouble in Kronstadt. He said, accord- ing to a brief last dispatch from Hel- singsfors, the movement tends to spread and grow stronger.

Communists in Panic

"As regards Moscow, M. Kerensky
says the counter movement appears
somewhat weak, but in the regions
near the frontiers the Communists are
panic stricken. The commissars are
fleeing and troops of doubtful loyalty
are being disbanded.

HELSINGFORS, Finland, March 6.— Advices from Reval, Estonia, say that Leon Trotsky, the Bolshevik Minister of War, has assumed the direction of the operations which are being carried out against the insurgents.

Kronstadt Was Base of All Past Rebellions

Ancient and Picturesque Fort Effected Kerensky's Fall; Now Threatens Bolsheviks

Kronstadt, the island fortress pro-
tecting the city of Petrograd, is the
most picturesque revolutionary center
in Russia. The sailors of the Baltic
fleet, who were practically the first
to join the revolution in 1917, soon
overthrew the Czar, and created a
great deal of trouble for the Kerensky
government during its in-
(Continued on page three)

Police Add 'Big' Finale to Act Of Students on 5th Ave.; 4 Held

Four freshmen of New York Univer-
sity were locked up in the West Forty-
second Street police station yesterday
on charges of disorderly conduct after
they had entertained a large Sunday
thrill at Fifth Avenue and Forty-
second Street, and another later at Colum-
bus Circle. The two entertainments
were enlivened by a side-splitting
entre-act, in which two large traffic
police-men chased the four young men
through the corridors of the Public Li-
brary, and finally lost their victims
when they ran through the revolving
doors at the Forty-second Street en-
trance to the building.

The four students, who told the po-
lice that they were being initiated to
the Delta Sigma Phi fraternity, de-
scribed themselves as Harry Stall, six-
teen years old, of 1320 Fifty-second
Street; Samuel Langer, seventeen years
old, of 2223 Benson Avenue; George
Shapiro, seventeen years old, of 7619
Twenty-first Avenue, and Harry Malter,
sixteen years old, of 2820 Twentieth
Avenue, all of Brooklyn.

The boys were driven to the Delta
Sigma Phi fraternity house in Brook-
lyn in a large black touring car early
yesterday afternoon. An hour later the
same touring car drew up to the
Public Library, entrance of the
Public Library in Manhattan. An ultra-

Pershing Stadium May Be Bullfight Arena

PARIS, March 6.—The Persh-
ing Stadium here may be used
as a bullfight arena by Easter,
according to newspaper reports.
Toreadors and bulls, it is said,
will be brought from Spain. The
bulls, however, may not be killed.

Promoters of the contemplated
bullfights say that provisional ap-
proval of the project already has
been obtained from the Minister
of the Interior. The upkeep of
Pershing Stadium costs the city
of Paris 100,000 francs a year.

Gibbs Accuses Irish Clergy as War Breeders

Says They Are Playing With Hell Fire and Charges Attempts to Start Row Between Britain and U. S.

Police Subdue Hecklers

Father Duffy Lectures in a Nearby Hall; Erin Sympa- thizers Parade Broadway

Sir Philip Gibbs gave another
lecture on the Irish situation last
night, this time warning Irish clergy-
men in this country that they were
"playing with hell fire" in encouraging
those who desired war between the
United States and Great Britain.

His lecture was delivered in the
Casino Theater. A few blocks away,
in the Selwyn Theater, the Rev. Francis
P. Duffy, chaplain of the 166th Infantry
in France, was making a reply to the
most address Sir Philip delivered a week
ago at Carnegie Hall amid the jeers
of Irish revolutionaries.

Irish sympathizers with pamphlets
and placards paraded Broadway out-
side the Casino, and there were a score
or so inside who occasionally inter-
rupted the speaker. Forty patrolmen
were on guard, however, under Inspec-
tor Boettler and Captain Howard, and
the hecklers subsided as soon as a
patrolman approached them.

Although interrupted, Sir Philip was
not the center of such a storm of abuse
as he was in the Carnegie Hall. His
audience frequently broke out into
threats against his hecklers, and on
one occasion Inspector Boettler stepped
to the front of a box and delivered
himself as follows to those in the
box of the house who had been yelling
"Put him out!" at a heckler:

"You folks keep quiet, too. If any-
body starts anything he'll be put out
all right."

Hold's Father Duffy Unwise

Sir Philip's warning to the clergymen
who played with fire was in direct re-
ference to the meeting Father Duffy was
addressing. By this time, he said,
Father Duffy undoubtedly had been
subjected from the time he was in
gan early in March last year I put
all my heart into the work that lay
before me as chairman of the Shipping
Board, and notwithstanding a series of
disappointments, I have not been able
to do more than to bring the matter
before the public in a way which I
believe to be the best possible.

When you remember that the Con-
gressional investigating committee in
its final report declared the work of
the Shipping Board, as a whole, "the
most remarkable achievement of which
this criticism served a constructive
purpose. I can speak of this Shipping
Board probe without a trace of par-
tiality. I regard it as one of the most
valuable achievements of the Shipping
Board, and I believe that the work
of the Board will be remembered as
one of the most important in the
history of the United States Ship-
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Criticism Proved Useful

"The work of that board came in for
a great deal of criticism during the
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ping Board.

No Wrongdoing by Officials

Now, mistakes have been made. Let's
admit that. But after diligent
inquiry the investigators failed to de-
velop any wrongdoing among the high
officials of the Board. A series of
slanderous statements which persist-
ently followed the various develop-
ments of the inquiry. For that slimy
trail this country will pay dearly. I
cannot too strongly emphasize this.

Cites Danger of War

"Father Duffy and his colleagues are
dedicated to the cause of peace. Don't
they see the danger of war? Can't
they see that the only way to prevent
war is to bring about a series of
agreements between the nations? The
actions of the German-Americans and
the Irish-Americans are playing into
the hands of the enemy, and I
think, though I hate to say it, that it
is a matter of time before we may
differ without doing great harm to the
big constructive features of the act.
But to give serious thought to scrap-
ping the act is, in my opinion, playing
into the hands of our foes—our most
deadly ones—the men who, making
as Americans interested in the marine.

(Continued on page five)

Retain 1920 Marine Act, Benson Urges

Asserts One Conclusion of Congressional Invest- igation Strikes Direct- ly at Progressive Law

Demands Fair Test Of Entire Statute

Says Merchant Fleet Is Now Safely Launched for Lasting Success

By Admiral William S. Benson Chairman United States Shipping Board

WASHINGTON, March 6.—I believe
that no man ever got anywhere whose
aim wasn't straight. The man who
uses a gun knows this too well. The
man who attempts to influence public
opinion learns it sooner or later in
his career. I began my training in
the navy when I was a stripling. For-
ty-seven years of continuous service
has only served to emphasize the first
lesson I learned—shoot straight. A
steady aim does the trick.

That may seem a strange way of
beginning a discussion of shipping
matters, but it is apropos to what I
wish to emphasize. And that is the
splendid result of our straight aim,
which began in 1916 with the passage
of the shipping act—the straight aim
to have a real merchant marine. The
urge of war brought us to the front
as the greatest shipbuilding country
in history. Inspired by world needs
we broke all records in ship construc-
tion. To-day we have a real merchant
marine.

With war needs to meet we stood the
test. We had the most trained crew
the ships sufficient to carry nearly a
million of our fighting men to the
shores of Europe. Approximately 95
per cent of the supplies and munitions
were carried in the ships flying the
American flag. I believe this fact
should be kept in mind in any dis-
cussion bearing upon the work ac-
complished by the United States Ship-
ping Board.

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33 Killed in Mutiny In Hungarian Garrison

Slaying of Two Officers as Pro- test Ends in Execution of Mutineers

VIENNA, March 6.—Mutiny among
members of the Hungarian garrison of
Raab, resulting in the killing of two
officers and the execution of thirty-one
mutineers, is reported in dispatches
received here.

According to the press accounts, the
trouble started when fogging of several
soldiers was ordered by Baron Rivas
and Count Vay. Other soldiers pro-
tested against the fogging and shot
at the hands of the officers. Their re-
volvers to quell the disorder.

The mutineers then barricaded them-
selves in their barracks and artillery
today, in comment on his speech, that
he has not been better known as a
campaign speaker. Equipped with a
very powerful voice, an impressive
manner and with a remarkable com-
mand of language, he was not one of the
headliners of the last campaign.

Mr. Weeks made his points, just as
he did in debates in the Senate when
he was a member of that body. But
though he was sitting at a directors'
table of a big corporation, or in a per-
sonal conversation.

(Continued on page five)

Harding to Call Council of Allies to Promote His World Association Plan

Harding's World Plan Stated in Inaugural

President Harding's summary of his international peace policy as expressed in his inaugural message follows:

"We are ready to associate our-
selves with the nations of the
world, great and small, for con-
ference, for counsel, to seek the
expressed views of world opinion,
to recommend a way to approxi-
mate disarmament and, relieve
the crushing burdens of military
and naval establishments. . . .

In translating humanity's new
concept of righteousness, justice,
and its hatred of war, into recom-
mended action we are ready most
heartily to unite but every com-
mitment must be made in the ex-
ercise of our national sov-
ereignty."

Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby is in favor of a navy as large or larger than that of Great Britain. He made the perfectly flat statement, mention- ing Great Britain, last night at the Navy League dinner.

Secretary of War John W. Weeks,
whose indorsement really put Mr.
Denby in the Cabinet, after listening
to this statement, took sharp issue
with it, declaring he favored a navy
as large as that of any nation with
which this country might be involved
in war. He waved aside the possi-
bility of a war with Great Britain.

Mr. Denby, in dwelling on the size of
the British navy, laid stress on the im-
probability of ever having a war with
Great Britain, but said if he were asked
why our navy should be as large as
that of Great Britain he would reply
with a Yankee question, "Why not?"

Difference Stirs Capital

Washington is agog to-day over this
sharp difference of opinion between the
two men in charge of the national de-
fense portfolios. The interest is in-
creased because of the fact that the
Senate has just talked to death the
navy bill, and every indication is that
when the new Congress is called the
fight against going on with the dread-
nought program will be renewed with
all the enthusiasm, and perhaps with a
greater following, than the movement
had in the Congress just ended.

Mr. Denby, in commenting on the
members of the House to-day, spoke
and members of the House to-day, spoke
of the navy bill, and every indication is
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dreadnought program will be renewed
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movement had in the Congress just
ended.

Very Interesting in this connection— as applied to the new Senators and Representatives from the Middle West is the comment of Assistant Secre- tary of the Navy Roosevelt, who spoke after Mr. Denby and Mr. Weeks had concluded. He warned the Navy League that pacifism was putting up its head in the country, in one guise or another, and that the function of the league was to fight it.

Colonel Roosevelt did not involve himself in the difference between War Weeks and Secretary of War Weeks, except on this point of saving the Navy League light with renewed vigor against pacifism. Mr. Weeks having advanced some other ideas as to what action could now best be served by the Navy League.

Jusserand Joins Talk

"I notice in all this talk about dis-
armaments," observed Ambassador
Jusserand, "that France is never men-
tioned. I presume that is because the
navy of France is just the proper size
—neither too large nor too small."

500 in Ambushing Party

LONDON, March 6.—Five hundred
men took part in the ambush of a mili-
tary convoy Saturday afternoon in
Clonbanin, County Cork, in which a
general, another officer and two pri-
vates were killed, says a Dublin dis-
patch to the Central News to-day. The
convoy consisted of five or six lorries
and an armored car.

The first two cars of the convoy were
blown up by a mine and a fierce fight
followed in which an hour ensued, ac-
cording to the dispatch. Then the ar-
mored car managed to reach Kanturk,
at 2:44 a. m.

(Continued on page three)

Gen. Cumming, Head of Mallow Court, Is Slain

500 Sinn Fein Ambush Con- voy, Officer's Armored Car Goes Into Ditch, He Abandons It and Is Shot

Firing Lasts One Hour